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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH MARCH.

THE Report of the Crawford Commission has been despatched to the Secretary of State together with the observations of Lord Reay thereon.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY having completed his term of one month's imprisonment, was released on Saturday, last. A number of friends, European and native, drove down to Nynee to receive him.

EXAGGERATED rumours of the Amir's military movements on the frontier have caused considerable disturbances on the Vienna and Berlin Bourses.

THE Bombay Municipality have been prosecuted for creating a nuisance by their night-soil carts—"Crawford's scent-bottles," as they used to be called—passing through the streets. The evidence given showed that many of the carts were leaky, and thus a nuisance was created. The upshot of the case was that the prosecution was withdrawn on the Municipal authorities undertaking to adopt improved appliances for preventing leakage and smells.

THE amalgamation of the Mysore postal system with that of the British Government is strongly objected to by the people of that province; and in the memorial which they have sent to the Viceroy they make a very good case against the proposed transfer. The Mysore *anche*—by which name the post office is locally known—was organized over two centuries ago by Deva Raja Urs at a time when there were very few regular postal systems in existence. Since then constant improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the Mysore people. The rates are such as entitle the present system. to be regarded as "the cheapest postal system in the British Empire—probably in the whole world." That this claim is not an extravagant one must be admitted when it is borne in mind that the charge for registering a letter is only half an anna. Besides many other advantages, the people of Mysore have the benefit of an express post on the payment of an anna a mile, a great convenience in districts where there are no telegraphs. If the Viceroy does not see his way to putting a stop to the proposed amalgamation on the representation which has been made his Excellency will, we hope, accede to the request "to allow the same to stand over until after the meeting of the representative assembly in October next when the wishes of the whole province could be ascertained."

A COMPLAINT has been lodged in the Madras High Court against Mr. Thorburn, District Judge of Trinchinopoly. It appears that a party applied for a copy of a decree passed by Mr. Thorburn for instituting an appeal in the High Court. The copy was granted, but the party having lost it applied for another copy, supplying the necessary stamps and copyist's fees. The sheristadar granted the application and the decree was copied, but before the document was handed over, the Judge heard of the matter, and, characterizing the granting of a second copy as illegal, directed that it should be burnt. The order was obeyed, notwithstanding the protests of the party and his pleader. As the stamp duties had been paid, the High Court has called upon Mr. Thorburn to report on the facts stated in the affidavit.

THE warm terms in which the *Standard* in its leader has alluded to the possibility of a visit from the German Emperor to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, in England, have been demi-officially telegraphed all over Germany and give universal satisfaction. The assurance that the visit would remove all traces of Anglo-German misunderstanding naturally gives rise to the remark that there is none to remove.

MODERN LUXURY.—'At a dinner given by Herr Rheinlander on the occasion of his betrothal with Fraulein Kipp, the centre of the table consisted of a small lake with the most beautiful water-lilies floating on its surface, reeds, and rushes growing out of the water, and fishes of different colours swimming about in it. The lake was surrounded by tropical plants and splendid flower beds; the whole was illuminated by small electric lamps, while a jet of water, rising out of the middle of the lake, played upon a ball of coloured glass lighted internally by electricity. The large dining hall was transformed into a garden by means of tropical shrubs and flowers, with small electric lamps gleaming amid the branches. Here and there stood little orange trees, laden with their golden fruit, which was afterwards handed round to the company and found to contain punch. The twenty courses were served up on natural palm leaves. Near the plate of every guest was laid an artistic souvenir worth thirty francs, and a painted menu card that had cost fifty francs." An Indian could have suggested an improvement. Plantain-leaves would have been better than palm-leaves for serving of the 'courses.'

TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

NONE of the stories of the late Lord Beaconsfield show him in so pleasant a light as those which concern his dealings as a Minister with men of letters. Every one remembers the generosity and felicity of his offer of an "honour" to Carlyle. The little story told by Lord Coleridge the other night of Disraeli and Dr. Lightfoot is equally charming. Dr. Lightfoot went to stay with Disraeli after h's appointment to the bishopric of Durham, and began to thank the Minister for it. "No," said Disraeli, "it is I who ought to thank you. It must indeed have been a sorrow and a trouble to you to leave your book and your learned life for public affairs. I have gone through it and experienced it myself."

THE *Quarterly* Reviewer, says *Truth*, admits that Lord Beaconsfield was deficient in a knowledge of foregin languages. "I should think he was! I suppose the Reviewer never heard the story about him which still lingers among the waiters at the Kaiserhof. During the Berlin Congress he was breakfasting alone one morning, and he rang the bell. He knew not a word of German, but he had a sort of smattering of French. So it was in that language that he asked, or imagined he had asked, the waiter to bring him a footstool. Some time elapsed; there was much disputations whispering among the waiters in the corridors outside. At length there entered waiter No 1, bearing ceremonially a footbath, followed by waiter No 2 carrying towels!"

AN anecdote of the Crown Prince. When he was in London in 1887 for the Jubilee, he insisted upon seeing everything which his friends had to show him. He was not content with the "lions" of London. He begged to be introduced into its dark places. Among other excursions which he declined to postpone was one to the Newcut. Being there, he was not satisfied until he had taken a drink at the overcrowded bar of one of the most flaming public-houses in the locality. What happened there increased Prince Rudolph's respect for the extreme cleverness of the English people. He had, or believed he had, a fine ring on his finger when he entered to drink. After the libation he discovered that the ring had disappeared. Amazed and admiring he offered the value of the ring to any one who would inform him as to the means whereby it had been removed from his finger. The loss of that ring made him believe that the English were a nation of conjurors.

IT is now settled that Sir H. Prendergast will take officiating charge of the Biluchistan Agency early next month. Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson will again officiate at Baroda.

SIR ASMAN JAH and suite left Calcutta for Hyderabad on Monday morning. They spend a few days at Benares. Mr. Howell remains behind at Calcutta pending a settlement of the Deccan Mines question. The views and opinions of everyone concerned, or who imagines himself concerned, in that business have now at last been received by the Foreign Office, and during the next fortnight or three weeks some practical solution will probably be arrived at.

MR. PAYNE, the Amir's Mechanical Engineer, left Calcutta a few days ago for Kabul. He is accompanied by Dr. Alfred Gray of London, who has been engaged as the Amir's medical adviser, and two mechanics, H. S. Middleton of Birmingham and John Stewart of Liverpool. Mr. Payne takes up a complete set of machinery for a mint and for making breech-loading rifles, together with a 100 horse power steam-engine. Machinery for making cartridges for the rifles follows him.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

THERE is a widespread belief in some parts of China in the power of some animals to take other forms, as the fox can take the form of a girl, rats can change to bats, sparrows to tree-frogs, kites to pigeons &c. Fire-flies are transformed, according to popular belief, from rotten plants, and there are numberless other transformations believed in; but hitherto, although sharks have been known to change to tigers, there had been no instances recorded, says a Chinese paper, of the reverse process having taken place, and a tiger turning into a shark.

WE read in a London paper that "while the Director of continental journeys has disappeared from the official list of the Queen's 'Personal Household', there is an addition to that list in the form of a 'Munshi and Indian clerk,' whose name is Hafiz Abdul Karim." In noticing this the *Subodh Patrika* of Bombay says: "we are glad of it and wish it were seconded. For if the five crores of Mahomedan subjects require or render desirable the presence of a Munshi and Indian clerk on Her Majesty's household staff, their twenty crores of Hindu brethren demand at least one Shastri or Pandit on the same establishment. And we put in this claim not out of any petty feeling of jealousy but for our own purposes. For the presence of one or two well educated and qualified Hindus on the Royal Household of England is calculated to lead to no small good to us morally, socially and politically too." But would a Sastri or a Pandit care to cross the black waters to be on the staff?

ISHAK KHAN, who is at present residing at Samarkhand, states that he is at the Czar's disposal.

IT is rumoured that the Russians are pressing Persia for the cession of the District of Khelat. Letters which have been received from Urumia in Northern Persia, state that the Turkish Kurds are making preparations to attack the Christians in the vicinity of the frontier.

THE Rev. Father Stephens has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act, and has appealed against the sentence.

A RESOLUTION is published in the *Punjab Gazette* which aims at the restriction of the employment of *hakims* by local bodies in the Province.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that Gaspodin Pashino, the Russian secret agent of whose previous visits to India a good deal has been heard at times, was recently seen in Peshawar city. He was purchasing fur coats and Cabuli barrack cloth, and expressed his intention of proceeding to Afghanistan to visit the Amir.

A LETTER was read at the meeting of the Common Council, London, on the 14th ultimo from the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, accepting the proposal to confer upon him the honorary freedom of the city of London, and suggesting Wednesday, May 29, when he would be on a visit to England, as the date of the presentation ceremony. It was referred to the City Lands Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

A CURIOUS photograph apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute, is being developed, by a French inventor, M. Amedee Denisse. In its experimental form, the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses round its circumference, with a sensitive plate in its centre, and it is provided with a shutter, which opens and instantly closes as the apparatus commences to fall. The descent is eased by the opening of the attached parachute, which is drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's eye views the photo-rocket offers several important advantages over baloon photography, such as comparative cheapness in operating and freedom from risk in case of use for military reconnoitring.

THE *Morning Post* has been asked to warn the public against certain lotteries floated in Hyderabad. "It would appear that prospectuses are despatched from that city to all parts of India, and enquiries elict the informtion that the people who send them out

are only agents, and know nothing of the details of what are apparently impudent swindles."

THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH.

THE fate of the Panama Canal seems sealed at last. Little hope can now be entertained that M. de Lesseps will be able to crown his career by the completion of his giant Transatlantic enterprise. In a brief letter to the shareholders in the new company, he informs them and the world that less than a quarter of the capital required having been subscribed, it is impossible to constitute the company. The interests and the destiny of the undertaking are therefore left to the liquidator appointed at the meeting of Jan. 26. M. Christophle of the Credit Foncien, has been appealed to, and he insists on the sending out of an independent Commission of competent engineers to report on the state of the works before he comes to the rescue of the company. The active hostility of the United States has now to be reckoned with. The Senate and House of Representatives have hastily passed the Nicaraguan Canal Bill, and it now seems certain that if France ever succeeds in completing the work she has commenced, her canal will be forestalled and injured by the less costly and less difficult "ditch" which America proposes to construct practically by its side. On the face of it, it seems as though France would be well advised to sell Panama for anything it will fetch.

A CASE of selling a wife came before the High Court of Bombay the other day. It transpires that among the Nagpore Koshties it is customary and lawful for a man to dispose of his wife. A Nagpore Koshti, named Narayen, sold his wife of 10 years to a caste fellow, executed a deed of sale and concluded the transaction in the presence of a committee of his caste consisting of twenty five persons, who acquiesced in the sale. But the purchaser was charged under two sections of the Penal Code for having trafficked in the person of a minor. The first class Magistrate of Nassick discharged the accused on the ground that the sale and purchase of wives is customary among Nagpore Koshties and that the girl had not been bought by him for an immoral purpose. The District Magistrate referred the case to the High Court. The High Court held that the Court does not recognise the authority of the caste to declare a marriage void or to give permission to a woman to re-marry, and sent the case back to the Magistrate to more thoroughly inquire into the custom of the caste, to determine whether the defence of good faith is proved, and whether that defence would enable him to apply the doctrine of *mens rea*.

AN interesting item of news comes from Germany. Some time ago a famous oculist in the Fatherland declared the use of writing paper ruled with blue lines to be injurious to the eyesight. Now specialists have unanimously condemned the use of blue lines, and an order has been issued to all the school boards in the Hessian Grand Duchy that every copybook shall be ruled with black lines instead of blue.

A TALUKDAR of Oudh has instituted proceedings against the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, claiming Rs. 10,500 damages for illegal arrest. The ground of complaint is that the Deputy Commissioner issued a warrant of arrest against the talukdar for non-attendance at his Court in camp on February 15, when by an order of the Judicial Commissioner's Court passed on February 12, he had been absolved from attendance. An application for the transfer of the criminal cause from the Sitapur district to Lucknow was granted by the Judicial Commissioner on Friday last. It is not long that Mr Vansittart got into trouble in a similar case, which coupled with the present one should, we believe, serve to direct attention to the manner in which people are expected to dance attendance upon officials when touring through a district, and the treatment they are subjected to when some accident or misunderstanding may prevent them from doing so.

Truth says:—'I hear that the Queen has issued an order that any noblemen and gentlemen of "light and leading" who may be considered to have misconducted themselves, but whose offences have not been such as to justify their exclusion from Court, are to be punished by not being invited to the State Balls or State Concerts.'

SIR JAMES LYALL, in reviewing the Punjab Police Administration Report, comments upon the serious increase of crime in the Province, especially in the western half. The steady increase in murderous crime is partly attributed to the diminished awe which the Courts now inspire; but much good is hoped for in the worst districts from the Frontier Crimes Regulations. These produced no result in 1887, in consequence of the decision of the Chief Court that they had no force previous to the issue of a notification by the Government in November 1887, As a result of the general increase of serious crime throughout the Province, a thorough inquiry is being instituted into the condition of the Police and of the Courts of Justice, and the punitive and deterrent character of the jail administration. At the same time, Sir James Lyall notes that two important remedial measures are now being undertaken, namely, the establishment, as funds permit, of Central Jails where sentences may be carried out under more deterrent discipline than prevails at present in the local jail; and the arrangement which is now under consideration for the better representation of Government in criminal trials, both locally and in the Chief Court.

FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THE Committee to sit at Naini Tal, during the ensuing hot weather, to consider certain questions of reform in the administration of the United Provinces, will consist of Colonel Erskine, Mr J. W. Quinton, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. J. R. Reid, and the Accountant-General, with Mr. T. W. Holderness as Secretary. The work is expected to conclude by the middle of July, when Mr. Quinton, Mr. Bennet, and Colonel Erskine will all probably take short leave to England.

THE *Advocate* of Lucknow writes:—"We have been shocked to hear of a District officer, within only 50 miles of Lucknow, resorting to a most outrageous, not to say most indecent, kind of torture, with a view to extort confession from suspected characters and criminals. He is said to have taken upon himself the functions of the Police, relegating the district head of the department to the humble position of a common Policeman. Many dwelling-houses of respectable natives of the place have been subjected to the indignity of a police search, and peaceful wayfarers and passengers on the high roads arrested on mere suspicion and put to the most diabolical tortures which can find a parallel only in the Polish annals of Cossack barbarities and outrages. We have, during the past two weeks, received many complaints on the subject, from respectable *raises* of the place. Evidence as to their correctness is accumulating, tending in a great measure, to confirm the previous reports." We have been quite sick of these reports. We do not for a moment doubt that there is a substratum of truth upon which they are based. Is there no power in British India by which the proceedings complained of can be effectually put a stop to?

IT is believed in Berlin that the meeting of the conference on the Samoa question to be held there between the representatives of England, Germany, and the United States, will be delayed for some weeks, as a Special Commissioner is expected from Washington.

A CORRESPONDENT at Gnatong, writing on the 25th February to an up-country paper, says:—"After just one week's fine weather, the snow began to fall on Monday, the 18th February, and continued almost without stopping till 4 p. m. on Wednesday. By that hour it was something like five feet deep outside the fort and two feet inside, where the paths had been cleared from time to time. In such weather it was hardly to be expected that any one could possibly get over the passes. However, much to our astonishment, Mr. Hart's messenger, accompanied by one Chinese officer, four men, and a Thibetan minor official, appeared on Monday afternoon. An army of 40 coolies had preceded them to make the paths easier, but even with their assistance it had taken the party three days to come from Rinchingong, a distance of 12 miles. They declared it was only at their third attempt they succeeded in crossing the Jelapla at all, and many of them complained of swollen feet. Report further said that they had left nine mules and four men in the snow. How much or how little of this was true, it is impossible to judge. The messenger and party, seven in all, with a few coolies, proceeded *en route* to Darjeeling on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th. The coolies they had brought to make the road returned over the Jelap-la. Since the afternoon of the 20th, it has been fine; but the snow, though slowly melting, is still too deep to make getting about pleasant. Skating is out of the question, and tobogganing is now the order of the day. It has been confidently stated that no snow fell after the end of February last year, so we are in great hopes that we have seen the last of it, and that the passes will soon be clear, or at least clear enough to make the crossing of them feasible, supposing we are wanted to make the attempt. It is said that the fall of snow on the 18th and following days was the heaviest on record; it was certainly heavy enough to be so. The thermometer registered 12° on the night of the 21st, the lowest temperature taken this month. Perhaps people who complain of the heat in the plains would like to try a little of this as a change."

SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"When a judge and jury differ in opinion it is usual to regard the latter as the weaker vessel which must go to the wall. Hence it is that juries are usually humble and often acquiescent. But a recent case in Ahmedabad should greatly raise the self-respect and independence of such bodies. In a reference in a murder case recently the jury held that the accused should be acquitted whilst the judge took the contrary view, and sent up the case to the High Court giving his reasons for the same. These reasons were in a long judgment fully discussed; and it has transpired that it was not the judge who was right but the jury. It was pointed out how certain points actually escaped the notice of the sessions judge, and how the jury had wisely seen through much of the evidence which by the way seems to have been worked up by the police. "His lordship came to the conclusion that the verdict of the jury was reasonable," and so the jury triumphed. This is sometimes desirable, as it is likely to encourage judges in giving respect to juries' opinions and the juries greater self-reliance."

THE *Advocate of India* writes:—'As contradictory rumours have been published with regard to the cost of the Crawford Commission to Government, it is well that we should quote an official utterance on the subject. In the review of the actual and estimated transactions of the Bombay Government for the years 1887-88 and 1888-99 there is the following remark:—"Out of the large increase of Rs. 2,38,000 under the head Miscellaneous, Rs. 2,28,000 are due to the estimated expenses incurred in connection with the Commission appointed to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford."

A NEW American invention is an ingenious apparatus by which the month, the date, the hour and minute, A. M. or P. M., as the case may be, as also the year, are simultaneously stamped on letters, telegraph forms or other documents, merely by pressing down a stamp. The apparatus usually employed is constructed to go for thirty days without manual change of any of its parts, but it can be made to run automatically for longer periods. There are five type-wheels which revolve on a single axis and print in one line each. The minute-wheel is actuated by electricity and is moved by a spring once a minute. The other movements all depend upon the minute-wheel. In sixty minutes the hour changes, in twenty-four hours the day, and so on.

IT is proposed to establish a "Central News Agency" in Calcutta, with branch offices in all important cities and Provincial towns in India and Burmah, for furnishing to the Press, the mercantile community, and trades people in general, important and early telegrams at a much cheaper rate than that now paid for a service of doubtful utility. The party who has projected the Agency has been connected with the Press, both at home and here for the last thirty-four years; he may, therefore, be expected to be acquainted with its requirements. Instead of stale news, mostly borrowed at second hand, he will procure early and original intelligence. We think an institution of the kind will, if successful, prove a great boon to proprietors and readers of newspapers.

MR. J. C. LEAN explains how a photographic image of the sun may be secured in a very simple manner. While experimenting in a darkened room with a ray of sunlight, his attention was directed to pin-hole pictures, which led him to the belief that startling results can be obtained in photographs of the sun or moon. In a room darkened by blocking up the windows with thick paper, he made a small hole in the paper with a darning needle so as to admit a ray of direct sunlight. If a piece of white paper is held in the path of the ray, twelve inches from the hole, there will be on it an image of the sun one-eighth of an inch in diameter; at four feet the image is of one-half inch, at eight feet of one inch, and so on.

MISS MANNING is now travelling in Kattywar. She intends visiting Bhownuggur and Junaghad. We are glad to note that she has everywhere met with a warm reception.

A BOMBAY correspondent says "on authority" that Lord Reay has given proof of his sympathy with the Congress movement by instructing Heads of Departments not only to put no obstacle in the way of their subordinates joining in the movement, but to afford them every facility for doing so, so long as the little concession as to punctual attendance at office &c., is not absolutely inconsistent with the performance of their ordinary duties.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Energy of Irritational Motion. Thomson's Theorem.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Thursday* the 14*th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Flow and Circulation. Stokes's Theorem.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

March 9th, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN BENGAL.

WE have in a previous issue briefly noticed Mr. Beighton's article in the *Calcutta Review* on the Public Service Commission. While recognizing the claims of the children of the soil to larger and higher employment in the public services, Mr. Beighton complains of the injustice of the Commission's report to the present members of the Covenanted Civil Service. But this complaint does not seem to us to be just and reasonable. The Covenanted Civilian is so jealous of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with an iota of them; but he should have remembered that the Public Service Commission had to deal with the question from a higher stand-point thac the wasted interests of a particular class of men. Mr. Beighton admits that the claims of the officers who competed for Civil Service in or before 1870 have been considered, but he contends that the Commission is wrong in regarding the question of the prospects of promotion of the junior civil servants in the light of the history of the past and in ignoring altogether any forecast of the result of the Commission itself. This contention, to our thinking, is utterly untenable. As the Commission points out, power was reserved in 1860 to Government to appoint Natives of India to superior posts. It is true that this power has been exercised in only two instances and that under the statute of 1870 the number appointed has been limited, and the appointments have begun at the lowest grade. But because this has inflicted no appreciable hardship on the Convenanted Civil Service, it does not follow that the Government should not give effect to the proposals of the Commission. The carrying out of those proposals will certainly injure the interests of the Covenanted civilians; but this effect was clearly foreseen when the Commission was appointed. The object of the enquiry entrusted to the Commission was to discover the means of satisfying the claims of Natives of India to higher employment on a much more extended scale than had hitherto been the case. It was as clear as the sun at mid-day that that object could not be accomplished without interfering with the vested interests of the Covenanted Civil Service. Those who entered the service after 1870 through the door of competition did so with their eyes open, and their position is not affected by the fact that the rules framed by the Government of Lord Lytton for giving effect to the statute of 1870 did not conduce to the fulfilment of the noble object which the framers of that measure had in view. They had no right to persuade themselves that those rules would be permanent and that no further steps would be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1870. The experience of the past was doubtless in their favour; but because all laws and orders relating to the higher employment of Natives of India in the public service have heretofore been allowed to become a dead letter, it does not follow that that always continues to be the case.

Mr. Beighton, however, takes up a stronger position when he argues that there is no valid reason—at any rate in Bengal—of a larger proportion of judgeships than of collectorships. The reader knows that the Commission has recommended that one-third of District Judgeships and one-tenth of Collectorships should be removed from the schedule of appointments reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil service. The Commission has treated the two branches of the service differently for the avowed reason that while the Natives have fully proved their fitness for superior judicial posts in the country, they have as yet not had sufficient opportunities for showing their qualifications for high executive administration. We fully agree with Mr. Beighton that it is impossible to understand how the Commission can have come to the conclusion that less opportunity has been afforded to Natives for showing capacity and liking for executive charge than for judicial work. He observes:—"Wherever qualified natives have had any option in the matter, they have usually selected the executive line of serving. Of the five native members who have entered the Bengal Civil Service by competition, and who have arrived at that stage of their service in which they are entitled to indicate their preference, four have chosen the Executive and one only the Judicial. * * * Among the Statutory civilians one or two have already been appointed to temporary charge of districts, and even Deputy Magistrates have occasionally held such posts on the occasion of a brief vacancy. So far as preliminary training is concerned, a Deputy Magistrate has far more insight into the entire machinery of a Magistrate's office, and performs a far larger share of duties analogous to those of a District Magistrate than any other official or non-official possesses or performs the work of a District and Sessions Judge's office. * * * The supreme executive charge of most districts in Bengal is not a position which demands any greater energy, decision or power of controlling subordinates than is required in a District and Sessions Judgeship. The question of fitness for a particular class of work is moreover absolute and not relative. It is a question of employing Native agency more largely than heretofore in all departments for which they are suitable, and if they are capable of filling one-tenth of Magistracies and Collectorships, it is difficult to see why they should not be assumed to be capable of undertaking one-third. If the principal object be to exclude them from districts in which they are resident non-official Europeans, they might be safely appointed to at least one-third of the districts of Bengal." This is simply unanswerable. But while Mr. Beighton's reasoning seems to us unassailable we cannot accept his conclusion. He is apparently of opinion that the proportion of District Judgeships reserved for Natives should not be larger than that of Collectorships. But the arguments advanced by him establish beyond the possibility of doubt the desirability of increasing the proportion of Collectorships reserved for Natives and not of reducing it. There should, in fact, be a process of levelling up and not of levelling down, for removing the invidious distinction which the Commission has drawn between the two branches of the service. That Mr. Beighton's reasoning irresistibly leads to this conclusion cannot be denied by any intelligent and fair-minded person.

The next question which Mr. Beighton discusses is, whether the Judicial Service in Bengal can be maintained in *its present state of efficiencey* by giving effect to the proposals of the Public Service Commission regarding it. It will be seen that Mr. Beighton naively assumes that the judicial service is, as matters now stand, efficient. This is, no doubt, true in so far as the subordinate service is concerned; but the fitness of the most of the District Judges for the work entrusted to them has for some time past been notorious. So high an authority as Sir James Stephen, in his famous Minute on the administration of justice in India, has said in plain terms that an appeal from a Munsif or Subordinate Judge to the District Judge in these days, is not necessarily an appeal from an inferior to a superior tribunal. The difference, added Sir James, was coming more and more to be the other way. Sir James Stephen wrote:—"I think that all District and Sessions Judgeships, as well as the High Court Judgeships, should be thrown open, and that the abler Natives should be appointed to them largely, especially in the quieter parts of the country. I believe that, in this way, it would be possible, in the course of a few years, to have a throughly good judicial service, and a regularly organised legal profession and in particular to make the service a bond of union between the Natives and ourselves. The Native appointments to the High Court of Calcutta have answered admirably, and I hear on every side excellent accounts of the younger Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges who have been educated in our Universities." Such is the deliberate opinion of a man like Sir James Stephen, who is by no means favourably disposed towards the Natives. This opinion, be it remembered, was expressed when the District Judges, as a rule, were an abler and more experienced class of men than the "Joint Judges" of these days. That Civilian Judges under the existing system do not turn out to be efficient officers, was admitted by the late Sir Ashley Eden when he framed, eight years ago, his scheme for providing Junior Civilians in Bengal with judicial training. But even the warmest admirer of Sir Ashley cannot deny that that scheme has proved an utter failure. When Mr. Beighton comes forward to discuss whether the Judicial Service can be *maintained in its present state of efficiency* by the introduction of the changes proposed by the Public Service Commission, he conveniently ignores or overlooks the fact that the unfitness of the Civilian District Judges for the work entrusted to them has for some years past been acknowledged by the highest authorities. There can be no doubt that the best means of promoting judicial reform in Bengal would be the introduction of the system of composite Benches proposed by Sir John Peter Grant or failing that by the adoption of the scheme of Appellate Benches framed by Sir Richard Garth and adopted by Sir Ashley Eden. But in the present embarrassed state of our finances there is little hope of the Government incurring additional expenditure for placing the Judicial Department upon a sound and satisfactory footing. The classes from among which appointments to the posts of District and Sessions Judgeships have been recommended by the Public Service Commission are barristers, pleaders of the High Court and Sub-Judges. We perfectly agree with Mr. Beighton that it would not be desirable to appoint barristers and pleaders direct to District Judgeships. The elevation of briefless advocates to the Bench would be a misfortune to the Bench. Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General, in his evidence before the Commission, distinctly stated that none but men who have failed to secure even a tolerable practice would be attracted by a District Judgeship. The efficiency of the Judicial service cannot certainly be improved by the appointment of such men. And if one class of Englishmen were substituted for another, the problem of fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of Natives for higher employment will remain unsolved. The best course would certainly be to elevate selected Sub-Judges to District Judgeships. The first appointment of the kind that has been made has yielded admirable results. The success of the experiment has indeed, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its authors, and there is no reason why more appointments of the kind should not be made. Mr. Beighton would have us believe that the present number of Native District Judges could not be increased to any large extent; but we can easily name a dozen Sub-Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces who are in every way qualified to fill District Judgeships with great credit. Of course, the selections will have to be very carefully made otherwise the whole thing will end in failure.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON, in the course of his able speech as President of the Bengal Chamber of Commeree, discussed one or two questions in which the general public is vitally interested. He very strongly advocated the extension and development of the railway system. He reminded his hearers that so far back as 1868 the Chamber of Commerce submitted representations to the Government of Lord Mayo on the subject. While admitting the difficulties which had of necessity attended the establishment of railway communication in the country, the Chamber urged that to

improve, extend and accelerate the means of internal transit could not be regarded as a subordinate duty of the Government. Sir Alexander Wilson regretted that notwithstanding the repeated representations of the Chamber, they had still only one railway Company as a means of transport between the Northern Provinces and Calcutta. He observed :—"We have seen, over and over again, when there have been times of pressure, how inadequate the resources of that railway have been for the requirements of the State and the trade of the country. We have seen a high tariff of rates maintained, from which concessions have only been grudgingly extracted when competition of lines to the Western Coast and a renewed Ganges traffic have forced them upon the management. The little control which the Government did exercise over the rates, they have abandoned by the last contract with the East Indian Railway Company and in so doing they committed, I consider, an error second only to that of parting with the control of rates on the Western side of India by making over to the Bombay and Baroda Company the State line from Delhi to Ahmedabad." We fully agree with Sir Alexander Wilson that the Government should intervene more actively than it has hitherto done in the matter of rates and fares in force on the Indian railways. In the first stage of railway development in this country lines were practically isolated, and competition hardly existed. But the present state of things is widely different. The numerous cases of dispute between the various competing railway companies in India and the many complaints put forward by Chambers of Commerce and traders on the subject of Railway rates and fares conclusively show that some action on the part of Government is absolutely necessary to meet the altered circumstances of the case, and we hope that it will be taken without any further delay.

There is much force in Sir Alexandar Wilson's contention that transport from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is in the hands of a monopolist company, with the inevitable consequence that trade has been gradually but steadily deflecting towards the other side of India. "What we want," said Sir Alexander, "is *independent railway communication between Calcutta and the Northern Provinces.* Several schemes for such a line have been projected, and I do not feel competent to express an opinion as to which of the routes proposed offers the most promising result. I am informed that there will be no difficulty in making a line which could afford to carry goods from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Calcutta at Rs. 2 per ton under the rates now charged and I have no doubt that by such a reduction in rates a considerable amount of the traffic which is now attracted by cheaper land carriage to the Western Coast would find its way back here. * * * We have been patient, perhaps too patient, under delays in the sanction of the much-needed Bengal Nagpore Railway. Our solicitations for a more direct route were slighted and disregarded, and even in the construction of the line the development of the Bombay end is receiving much greater attention, it being much more vigorously proceeded with than the length from Bengal to the Central Provinces." We must confess that this complaint with regard to the Bengal Nagpur Railway does not seem to us to be reasonable. The Government, as trustee of the public revenues, are bound to consider a railway project carefully before accepting financial responsibility. The Bengal Chamber, it is true, represented strongly the need for the line, but the Calcutta merchants, while insisting that it would pay, could not come forward and undertake its construction at their own cost and risk. As for the complaint that the Bombay end of the line is being more vigorously prosecuted than the Bengal section, it must be remembered that the work on the former section consists in the converting of a narrow into a broad gauge railway while that in the Bengal section has to be done from the very beginning.

It is needless to say that Sir Alexander Wilson assures us that a new line to the North West would prove a remunerative undertaking. He remarked :—"To obtain the passing of a Railway Bill through Parliament, it is only necessary to show the need for the line, that it will pay and that means are forthcoming for its construction. There would be little difficulty in fulfilling all these conditions with regard to an independent railway route to the North West." Well, if the proposed line is sure to pay, why do not British capitalists come forward to undertake its construction without a guarantee from Government? We are very sorry that Sir Alexander Wilson did not condescend to answer this pertinent question. It appears that Sir A. Wilson and his friends will not be satisfied with having another line to the North West. He took care to explain that that is not *all* that the Chamber of Commerce want. They would also have railway communication established on our eastern frontier. It is really very strange that while our European friends strongly advocate the necessity of railway extension in India, they deliberately shut their eyes to the financial position of Indian Railways. If they will turn to Colonel Conway-Gordon's report for 1887-88, they will find that in that year the tax-payer had to pay something like a crore of rupees for Indian Railways. The enthusiastic advocates of railway extension in this country apparently act on the principle : "sweet is the dance when another pays."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT REGARDING FLOODS.

The Government resolution of December 6, 1888 on the subject of floods and their prevention in Lower Bengal involves a question of serious import : it is no other than the duty of Government regarding the life and property of its subjects. It is admitted that the injury and distress caused by floods are great, and the Government very justly adds that in considering the subject "it is proper to take the opportunity of bringing together, in connection with three of the most important of these flood questions, the fact and considerations which have influenced the Government in their treatment of them, and at the same time to correct some prevalent misapprehensions as to the nature of the problems involved in the erection and maintenance of embankments and as to their permanent effect in providing for the security of the country supposed to be protected by them." In working out the problem the resolution, however, proceeds on a narrow basis. It does not grasp the whole circle of Government duty ; it weighs only the relative financial advantages of repairing embankments as against abandoning them and allowing nature to have its own course. Opinions are repeatedly quoted that embankments tend to increase the very evil which they are intended to prevent ; that the higher the embankments are raised the greater is the susceptibility thereof to yield to the force of floods. The object of all embankments is to confine streams to given spaces, but owing to the nature of the country streams vary according to the season and rainfall from a mere trickling in the sand to rolling masses of impetuous waters, carrying away every thing before them. It must, therefore, follow that the channels created by embankments must at times prove insufficient for the work of quietly carrying away super-abundant waters, and when this insufficiency is great, nature produces breaches in embankments to carry off and spread the waters all over the country to the destruction of the lives and property of the people to a more or less harrowing extent. This mischief is greatly heightened by the deposit of silt in ordinary seasons. All mountain torrents bring down silt which they deposit on level ground and raise the bottom of the channels. A part of this deposit is carried away during freshets, but in the long run they gradually raise the bottom of the channels and from time to time necessitate the raising and strengthening of the embankments. This question has been discussed at some length, and a large mass of opinion has been put forth to suggest the propriety of abandoning a great number of embankments, as that would be more profitable to Government than to meet the ever-recurring and ever-increasing expenses of higher and stronger embankments every year. This however, as we have just now said, embraces not the whole question at issue. It leaves entirely in the background the paramount question of the Government duty regarding life and property. It is unquestionably true that it would be costly to keep up embankments, and economical to have as little to do with them as possible; but would such economy be proper in the face of the devastation which floods entail on the country? A large inundation is synonymous with the destruction of crops, the washing away of houses and cattle, the killing of many men, and the wide spreading of illness brought on by a damp soil. The money value of these ravages cannot always be calculated, but it is often a great deal more than the saving effected by the abandoning of embankments. This being the case, and it being shown that the cost of maintaining embankments is greater than the money value of the lives and property and crops destroyed by inundation, it would be a problem in the science of statesmanship as to how far a Government would be justified in preferring economy to the protection and well-being of its subjects? Certain it is that in other civilized countries this preference has not been shown. On the contrary, there is never a limit put to reasonable expenditure in questions involving human life and property. Who would for an instance weigh the money value of life saved against the cost of the Police ? Nay, the primary duty of every civilized Government is to provide for the security of the life and property of its subjects, and to neglect it is to abdicate a cardinal function of the ruler. Were this permissible, our Government would be justified in abolishing the Judicial Service which entails a million of money per year and benefits not at all the ruler of the land. Only such an absurd idea has never struck any sane statesman. The only argument which would warrant the policy of abandonment, is that of the utter impracticability of maintaining embankment; but this absolute impossibility has never been urged. In the Government resolution much has been made of the risk of breaches and of the heavy cost ; but the cost has never been so heavy as to be beyond the control of Government, and the former is dependent upon engineering skill, of which it would be untrue to say the Government is ill-provided. As non-professionals we shall not venture upon any argument on the subject of engineering difficulties, but we cannot lose sight of the fact, that such difficulties in some of their most magnified forms have been met and overcome by the skill of man elsewhere, and what has once been done may be done again, by a Government so admirably well situated as that of British India. The silting difficulty, not to advert to the extraordinary embankment works in Holland, has been met in a highly intensified form on the banks of the Po, and it has been surmounted. The embankment works there have so raised the river-bed as to make it many many feet higher than the roofs of the houses in its neighbourhood, and yet neither the expense nor the risk of breakage has made the people forego the protective works, and the Po is certainly a much larger and troublesome river to deal with, than such secondary streams as the Adjai, the Damodar, the Darkesur, the Selye, the Cossye and others that we have to deal with in Bengal. We repudiate the idea, therefore, of impracticability. We hold that embanking works here are certainly feasible and that at a cost which will be by no means extravagant or prohibitive to the Bengal Government.

Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that permanent embankments are not practicable and that our only resource lies in abandoning the present embankments to the mercy of floods and inundations, the question would arise as to the liability of Government to the community which would suffer by such abdication of a duty by Government. The Government, if protection be an imperative duty of Government, should pay damages, for deliberate neglect of it. True, obligation in this respect is nowhere legally recorded and even so late as 1856 the Home Government openly declared their non-liability to any action for damages, saying : "The Government is under no obligation to any one to keep up any embankments, and that no person whatever would have any claim to compensation for injury suffered in consequence of the abandonment of a line of embankments which cannot be maintained with safety."

It would, however, be reducing a cardinal principle of Government to the requirements of a

private contract to say that because the Government has not given a specific pledge to any body that it would therefore be at liberty to abandon its cardinal obligations. There are many direct pledges, too, for money consideration, to suggest quite a different line of argument. In 1804 the Government made a contract with the then Raja of Burdwan, engaging, for a sum of Rs.53,742 per annum payable by the Raja to keep up certain of the Damodar, embankments, and similar engagements exists with the owners of Chutia, Mondolghat and other estates, and these cannot be set aside because Government would find it profitable to abandon the embankments and save the money that keeping them up now entail. As it is, the outlay on the embankments thus contracted for is annually much larger than the amount received. But true to its engagement the Government submits to all losses rather than repudiate the terms of its contracts. Can it now act otherwise, and lay itself open not only to public censure, but to damages in a court of law? The damages in such cases would be measured by the amount of the contract but by the estimated loss of the breach thereof. The mere fact of the embankment Act of 1873 announcing in a schedule a certain number of bunds as public embankments, while others are classed under the head of private embankments, which the Government insist upon being kept up under severe penalties, by landholders at their cost would show that the duty of keeping up embankments is imperative, and the neglect thereof would entail damages. It was felt therefore that this could not be overridden by the Home Government declaration of 1856. Care was therefore taken when passing Act II of 1882 to evade the responsibility by making it dependent upon Government discretion. Thus in Section 43 of the Act it is said :—

"If at any time after the commencement of this Act, on enquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of this Act, it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interests to retain any embankment mentioned in the said Schedule D, or any embankment or water-course which may have been included in the said Schedule D, under the clause next following of this Section, the Lieutenant Governor may direct that the same shall be no longer included in the said Schedule: Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may restore the same to the said schedule if on any subsequent enquiry similarly conducted it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that it is necessary so to do."

In the Embankment Act of 1873 provision was made for the payment by Government of certain fixed annual contributions for the maintenance of public embankments. Thus said the law:

42. "The provisions of section 47 and the following sections in this part contained shall not apply to any of the embankments mentioned in schedule D to Bengal Act VI of 1873 annexed, or which may be hereafter included therein, save so far as any works or repairs are excuted therein or in relation thereto under the provisions of section 18 or of section 31, or to any of such embankments as may hereafter be erected for the protection of lands which, at the commencement of this Act are protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, save so far as the erection of such embankments mentioned in the aforesaid schedule. All sums payable in respect of any works or repairs executed in or in relation to the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, except under the provisions of section 18 or of section 31, shall be paid by the Government."

Apprehending, however, that it might prove troublesome in the exercise of the discretion vested in Government to abandon embankments it was in the new Act provided that

"If at any time after the commencement of this Act, on an enquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part II. it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interests to retain any embankments in either of the said pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that such contribution shall cease in respect of such pergunnah: Provided that such contribution shall again be made in accordance with the provisions herein-before contained, if it shall appear to the Lieutenant Governor, on the report of an enquiry similarly conducted, that the maintenance of any embankment in such pergunnah has again become necessary for the public interest."

These provisions, however, do not go far enough. The moral obligation of protecting the lives and property of the ryots is paramount, and it cannot be set aside by such Sections as those we have cited above. As a matter of fact the maintenance of embankments does not yield to Government an adequate return, and its abandonment would imply a positive saving of over laks and laks. It would even be considerably more profitable, Under the Tenancy Act, no landlord can claim any remission of revenue for losses entailed by diluvion or innundation. The owners would be liable to pay the full amount of revenue under the sun-set law, or be sold out completely. At such sales no private capitalist would ever think of bidding, and the Government would be at liberty to buy up large estates at the nominal price of 1 Re. per lot, and then as owners of miles upon miles of land depopulated and ruined by the abandonment of embankment works, the Government has to renew the work of embankment and at once to gain the estates freed from the encumberance of the Permanent settlement. This is very similar to the scheme which Sir Frederick Halliday proposed for setting aside the Permanent Settlement by making the sale law excessively stringent, and it may be resorted to again in this connection. Far be it from us to hint that Sir Steuart Bayley would ever stoop to so Machævelian a procedure, but we have no guarantee that future Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal would all be counterparts of Sir Steuart Bayley, not to advert to the fact that the policy of Government is regulated by so many considerations that we have no reason to remain satisfied, that nothing crooked shall ever happen. As regards landlords the policy of abandoning embankments would thus not only prove disasterous, but positively dishonest, and we cannot but record our emphatic protest against the adoption of such a policy. We are even more decided in our opinion as regards the effect of it on the ryot. He is poor; he gets his house destroyed; his worldly effects washed away; his children and cattle drowned; his ancestral permanent tenure reduced to waste and himself driven away from home and hearth to begin life perhaps in a tea garden in Assam, and his consolation—his supreme consolation—will be that some years after his expulsion the Government will come to his old land greatly improved by repeated deposits of silt and several enforced fallow. Comment upon such a consummation would be an insult to the understanding of our readers.

THE ENGELBREGT ACCIDENT.

The exhaustive investigation which was made into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Engelbregt conclusively shows that it was purely a matter of accident. Mr. Engelbregt, it will be remembered, entered the Medical College Hospital on the 7th September last, having been advised to submit himself to an operation for hemorrhoids on the following morning. On his admission into the Hospital he was carefully examined by the House Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Ashoke Krishna Saha, who reported that his heart and lungs were sound. On the following morning he was brought into the operating room at 9-30, and told that as the operation would be extremely painful it would be well to administer chloroform to him. He at first demurred slightly, expressing a general dislike of chloroform, but subsequently agreed to take it. His heart was then carefully examined with a stethoscope by Assistant Surgeon Ashoke Krishna Saha and also by Dr. Jameson, the Resident Surgeon, who was to conduct the operation, and the result of the examination being satisfactory, the chloroform was administered by means of a cloth cone by the Assistant Surgeon, while Dr. Jameson prepared his instruments. The operation had just been commenced when it was discovered that the patient had ceased to breathe, and all attempts to revive him by artificial respiration or by galvanism proved ineffectual. A *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. E. G. Russell, who recorded of the heart, "substance fatty and wanting in firmness, valves healthy; both sides firmly contracted and empty," and gave as his opinion of the cause of death: "the appearances are consistent with death having occurred under chloroform. The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the heart, which was somewhat fatty and wanting in firmness." In answer to a question put by the Coroner at the inquest, Dr. Russell said further: "the condition of the heart was not such as would ordinarily give any signs of disease on careful stethoscopic examination." An inquest was held on September 14th, and adjourned first to the 19th and afterwards to the 28th. During the course of this enquiry, some evidence was given by a constable who had occupied a bed next to the deceased on the day before the operation, to the effect that the deceased had mentioned to him that he was unwilling to take chloroform because he had "something wrong" with his heart. Of six witnesses who were examined as to the actual occurrence in the operating room, three students of the military class declared that they did not hear the deceased make any objection to the administration of chloroform, and the other three deposed that although he demurred at first without alleging any reason for demurring, he submitted to the administration of chloroform directly he was informed that the operation would probably be very painful. It was clearly proved that the deceased's heart was carefully examined by both the Assistant Surgeon and Dr. Jameson before the operation, and that the chloroform was cautiously administered in the customary way by means of a cloth cone held at a short distance from the nostrils. In the course of the subsequent investigation held departmentally, the nurse who had had charge of the case in the hospital deposed to having heard nothing, either from the deceased or from any one else, of any weakness of his heart, and the medical student who was clinical clerk of the case and had had conversations with the deceased in hospital, also testified to his having said nothing to him about any palpitations or affection of the heart. Medical testimony is to the effect that there is nothing in the evidence mentioned above to show any want of care in the administration of chloroform or in the examination of the patient before administration. The Coroner of Calcutta in submitting for the orders of Government the verdict and presentment of the jury in the case supported very strongly the adverse reflections made in it on the conduct of the medical officers who had been engaged in the administration of chloroform to the deceased. The enquiry which was ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has proved that the medical officers who were concerned in the treatment of the case dealt with it with all due caution; that the chloroform was only administered after every precaution had been taken to safeguard its employment; and that the Assistant Surgeon and Dr. Jameson are in no way to blame for the unfortunate accident that occurred. His Honor is therefore perfectly justified in not agreeing with the presentment of the jury in this case, or with the remarks which have been made by the Coroner in forwarding that presentment for his consideration.

SIMLA ABSENTEEISM.

As might be expected the Viceroy by his firm determination to put down the Simla scandal as much as possible has forfeited the good-will of the interested section of the official community and of the exponents of its views and wishes in the Press. His Excellency is supposed to be weak enough to have no opinion of his own in these matters and is credited to be entirely in the hands of others. We are not aware how His Excellency will take and treat the compliment, but is sure to have a good laugh over the following passage from an Allahabad paper in this connection:—"The hope that our new Viceroy might, on suitable occasions, assert himself firmly in his relations with the India Office seems likely to be disappointed." It is noticeable that a voice of disapprobation should be raised exactly when His Excellency needs most strengthening at the hands of the Press and the public, in putting down one of the gravest administrative evils. His Excellency is not loyally enough supported by his subordinates for obvious reasons and would show indeed very remarkable firmness if in the teeth of express and covert opposition His Excellency succeeds in bringing about a perceptible measure of reform. In this

connection we are glad to hear that the Simla scale of pay and allowances is about to undergo very thorough rivision in the right direction and the frivolous plea about money having been lavishly spent on the Government buildings there, with a view to commit Government as it were to a certain line of action, is not likely to make Lord Lansdowne swerve from the right course to be followed. Some of the ricketty Secretariat buildings at the Hastings Street are about to be dismantled and rebuilt and further expenditure at Simla in this direction will be stopped. The *Englishman*, which continues to render very important service to the country in this regard, justly observes :—

"We believe we are right in saying that the responsible opinion on the subject in Calcutta is by no means unanimous as to the advantage, either socially or officially, of having the Government of India in our midst for a few months annually. If it could be shown that residence in Simla was "for the best," a large proportion of the people of Calcutta would be very content that the Government should remain there in prepetuity. Undoubtedly the presence of Government at the capital, on these flying visits, is by no means an unmixed boon from the point of view of the regular residents, but they overlook the drawbacks and inconveniences of the system, knowing how Government gains in vitality by merging, if only for a brief season, in the life of a city after its eight months' rustication. Looking at the question in a narrow, jealous spirit, we should be inclined to urge that Government should take up its permanent abode at Simla, but we cannot view its present withdrawal to that secluded spot as anything short of a lamentable example of wholesale absenteeism, fraught with evils that are none the less real and serious because they cannot be readily defined. One thing is certain, that Government from Simla, if it is to be continued, cannot be allowed to go on without a radical alteration of the conditions and pay of the public service. This much is only due to the national sense of honesty and honour. And yet another thing, we fear, is certain, and that is that Government, under the system of pampered and privileged absenteeism, can only end in the bitter estrangement of the rulers and the ruled, and a divorce of that powerful sentiment of union which arises from sharing a common lot, and which has hitherto formed a stronger bond of sympathy even than race-feeling among the English people in India. Under the present system the Viceroy, his Council, and the Secretaries, be it said in all respect, are little better than so many globe-trotters, placed in a position of high authority."

It has been urged that it is a mistake to suppose that the Simla sojourn is purely for holiday-making and for nothing else. It tends, we are told, to increase 'administrative vigor' and as a proof it has been pointed out that some of the most important and complicated Indian questions were *considered* at Simla. The point to be established, however, is not that such questions were *considered* at Simla, but that they could not be effectively dealt with but at Simla, the plains being in every way unfitted for the consideration of such questions. So long as this point is not clearly established we are bound to maintain that residence at Simla is absolutely unjustifiable from an administrative point of view.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HER MAJESTY the Queen has gone to Biarritz, under medical advice. It grieves us much to hear that our beloved Sovereign has been in indifferent health for some time past and we fervently pray for her speedy recovery.

EVIDENCE regarding boycotting and outrages has been resumed before the Parnell Commission.

THE Honorable Artillery Company has been reorganised and by Royal Warrant is now liable for service like the Militia.

WE have received a copy of a School Geography by Babu Chandra Mohan Chatterji. Babu Chandra Mohan is an experienced teacher, and knows exactly the requirements of young learners. His "Stepping Stone to Geography" will, we are sure, prove useful to those for whom it is intended. We can safely recommend it for the use of our Schools.

THE young ladies of the Viceroy's family have already gone to Simla.

IN the second quarter of last year 640 books, pamphlets, and periodicals were received in the Bengal Library, of which 393 are classed as non-educational, and 247 as educational.

SIR Evelyn Baring reports that the Egyptian Government would in no way hinder Captain Wissmann from enlisting Black volunteers in Egypt for his expedition.

MR. PICKERSGILL'S amendment in the House of Commons claiming the right of the public to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square, has been rejected by a majority of eighty votes.

ENGLISH politicians and economists are much exercised at the possibility of failure of indigenous coal at the end, say, of three centuries from date, if the consumption continues as rapid as it is. Three centuries hence a gloomy prospect indeed!; but it need not, we venture to think, engage immediate attention.

SIR JOHN GORST, replying to a question, said that Messrs. Streeters' lease of the Burma Ruby Mines was renewable, unless Government should decide to work the Mines themselves, or third parties should outbid the licensees.

THE question of establishing a pigeon post between the Andamans and Burma has been taken up. It is based on a scheme worked out and submitted by an official at Port Blair.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma opened the Tunghoo-Mandlay railway on the 27th ultimo with great *eclat*. Sir Charles Elliot who assisted at the ceremony drew attention to the great advantages which would accrue to Upper Burma from the connection of Mandalay with the sea by means of this line, and illustrated the progress already made by the country since the annexation, by some revenue statistics which showed an advance from 22 lakhs in the first year to 67 lakhs in the third. Some statistics were given relating to the construction of the railway, which showed that the railway had been partly opened to traffic within the time calculated for its construction, and that the cost had been slightly less than the estimates.

SIR GUILDSFORTH MOLESWORTH left India on Wednesday last for good. As an eminent Engineer he has rendered valuable services to the Government of India with which he was long connected in various capacities and he well earned his knighthood.

THERE were great rejoicings at Uttarpara on Saturday last, when Sir Steuart Bayley visited the well-known place at the invitation of Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, who now worthily fills the place of his highly revered father, the late Babu Joykissen Mukerjee. An address of welcome was presented by the Municipality to which Sir Steuart gave a suitable reply and on Sir Alfred Croft's proposal declared the formal transfer of the school and college to local management. The college is making fair progress, and it is to be earnestly hoped that under the new management and with the constant and vigilant aid of the worthy Raja it will thrive better than ever.

DURING the continuance of the experimental accelerated mail service from Calcutta, if the outward P. and O. steamer is signalled in Bombay after midnight on Sunday, a special mail train will leave Bombay on Monday at eleven A. M., which will arrive at Howrah early on Wednesday morning. Unless, therefore, the English mail reaches Bombay later than Monday morning, it will be delivered in Calcutta on Wednesday which will leave plenty of time to answer correspondence by the accelerated train which leaves Howrah the same evening. The Government moreover proposes to accelerate the present daily mails so that the Calcutta train shall reach Bombay at 7 A. M. instead of 9-15 A. M., and leave Bombay for Calcutta at 10 instead of 6 P. M.

HER MAJESTY'S ironclad "Sultan" was stranded while going into Malta. The crew were fortunately saved.

M. DENFERT ROCHEREAU, Director-in-Chief of the Comptoir Descompte de Paris, has committed suicide. The occurrence has caused alarm, and the leading Banks are supporting the Comptoir in order to prevent a panic.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson has obtained furlough from the 21st of March to the 8th of September.

THE Arab Chief Bushiri having attacked the Germans near Bagamoyo, a force of German sailors was landed and routed the Arbs with loss. Bushiri was wounded during the engagement.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Bills to amend the Indian Succession Act of 1865, the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, the Court Fees Act of 1870, and the Bill for collection of debts of deceased persons were passed. The presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-charges will be deferred until the next meeting of the Council when the Select Committee on the Sea Customs Act will also be instructed to submit their Report.

WE have to remind our readers that the Merchandise Marks Act comes into force on the 1st proximo. Selling or exposing for sale anything to which a False Mark has been attached will on and from that date be an offence punishable with three months' imprisonment. So the interim ought to be profitably employed in disposing of the goods so marked or marking them correctly. For some time to come, we are afraid, the poor and ignorant native dealer will be liable to harassment of the law through no fault of his own.

THE proceeds of twelve sales of Bengal opium and eleven months pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 8,20,81,230, or Rs. 17,87,230 better than the estimate. The whole gain comes from Bengal, the Bombay returns being Rs. 26,58,700 worse than estimate. Although Behar and Benares opium has shown good progress the Malwa crop is apprehended to be indifferent. The results will be that the coming budget will be affected by several lakhs.

THE Debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Morley's Amendment on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne on reassembling of Parliament, was prolonged and rather acrimonious. So much so that the Closure had to be applied for the voting of the Address. India found her share in the Debate, though much practical good is not likely to come out of it. It is, however, by itself a gain that Indian topics should engage attention of Parliament on these important occasions.

KING MILAN has abdicated the throne of Servia in favour of his son, Prince Alexander, who is only twelve years old. Pending his coming of age M. Ristics and two Generals have been appointed to act as Regents. King Milan has assured Austria that, notwithstanding his abdication, the policy of Servia remains unchanged. The situation in Servia nevertheless is exciting uneasiness in different European capitals.

THE Government of India has fixed upon a uniform to be worn by members of all Civil Departments, such as the Telegraph, Postal, and Survey Departments, when employed with troops on active service. We regard this as a move in the right direction. The inconvenience and danger to which stragglers at times have been known to be exposed is considerable and the uniform will better tend to preserve discipline in the camp, than has been found possible to be the case. We would suggest that their servants and the camp-followers also should have some sort of uniform, so that when provisions have to be bought from villages through which they pass, the people may know whom they are dealing with.

THERE was a remarkable escape of two European prisoners from the Presidency Jail on Wednesday last. Warner, who had been convicted in the Singer Sewing Machine Embezzlement case and Healy *alias* Merton, who was convicted of several daring burglaries in the British Indian Street, were both long term prisoners and the second, as a desperate character, was kept in chains. They had on a former occasion been baffled in similar attempt and succeededed evidently with the connivance of somebody in the jail who furnished them with a pick-axe and covered their retreat. The Police are doing every thing for their re-capture and have offered a reward. The escape in the meanwhile is the subject of a close departmental enquiry in the jail.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE leaves us this week and his place will be formally taken by Colonel Ardagh Sir Donald has earned the golden opinion of all who have known him well and he carries with him the good wishes of the community. In bidding him a regretful good-bye we can only hope that his connection with the country in which he is known to take such deep interest will not be wholly terminated.

THE list of candidates for the forthcoming Municipal election who have been duly proposed and seconded for several Wards of the new corporation has been published. From it appears that the candidates for Wards No. 7,15 and 18 will be elected without contest which will be keen in the other wards. Central places in each ward have been selected for polling which, it is expected, will occupy Friday and Saturday next. The new method of personally voting at the hustings is rather inconvenient and we are by no means sure that there will be a large attendance unless both the days are declared close holidays. The suggestion has been made in other quarters and we shall be glad to see it given effect to.

A MURDER was committed at the Presidency Jail on Saturday last of which the following are the particulars :—

The victim being a Burmese convict of the name of Naga Sew Lake, who, along with others, was recently brought down as prisoner from Mandalay, and incarcerated in the Jail. So far as it could be ascertained at present, it would appear that at about 7 A. M, the deceased and his fellow-Burmese convicts were engaged in conversation among themselves, when suddenly a hot dispute arose between him and another Burmese convict relative to some monetary transactions, which had taken place between them when at Mandalay. The latter, it appears, having lost all control of his temper, snatched off a large piece of timber, and struck the deceased several blows with it causing a compound fracture of the skull from the effects of which the unfortunate man expired on the spot. The murderer having become desperate, was about to repeat his murderous assault on others, when the armed guards at the Jail arrested him, and put him under irons. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the 18th instant at 5 P. M.

BABU RAM KISSEN of the Strand Road, has been adjudicated to be an Insolvent at the instance of General Dhoje Nursing Bahadur of Nepal, who had deposited seven laks of rupees with him and failed to obtain repayment in spite of repeated demands. There was a hotly contested application to have the adjudication set aside. But the Hon'ble Justice Norris refused to entertain it, though His Lordship regretted to come to an unfavourable conclusion about a gentleman, who as his Lordship justly remarked, "financially speaking once occupied a position truly enviable." It would have been better for the general body of creditors—and Babu Ramkissen's debts are supposed to be very considerable—if he had opportunities of winding up his extensive business and placing his assets in the hands of trustees for their benefit. Justice Norris has very considerately directed the Official Assignee to take no steps for realizing the assets till to-morrow morning to enable the advisers of the insolvent to decide if they will appeal against his Lordship's judgment, a consideration dictated by the most chivalrous feelings for a man who once occupied a proud position.

IT gives us great pleasure to notice that Sir Steuart Bayley's choice of successor of the Honable Syed Amir Hossein C. I. E. who goes on a short leave has fallen upon so worthy a member of the Subordinate Executive Service as Moulvie Abdul Jubbur. His appointment will give satisfaction to all sections of the community, for the Moulvi is distinguished alike for judicial accumen, amiablity of temperament and marked independence. We desire our Mahomedan friends to note that we are quite capable and willing of showing honor to a Mahamedan where honor is due and all that we object to is undue and unworthy favouritism. We trust during the short tenure of his office Moulvi Abdul Jubbur will earn the golden opinion of the Calcutta community.

BY a notification dated 22nd January 1889, all land held by Government as part of, or for the purposes of, the Orissa Canals and the Midnapore and Hidgellee Tidal Canals, which are classed as major irrigation works, has been exempted from the operation of the Cess Act.

THE marriage of Srimati Susila Devi, the eldest daughter of Babu Surendra Nath Banoerji, was celebrated with great *eclat* on Friday last at Manirampore near Barrackpore. The bridegroom was Babu Upendranath Mukerji of the Covenanted Medical service, and representatives of all sections of the community, including His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram with a large retinue, attended the nuptials. Two special trains one of which had been engaged by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, conveyed the guests back to Calcutta and they were all pleased with the courtsey and attention of their host who had made all possible arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The marriage rites were performed in orthodox Hindu style.

WE record regret to the death of the Dowager Maharani of Kuch Behar the grand mother of the present Maharaja. The good lady who was aged seventy had retired to Benares and died of cholera on Thursday last. During the earlier part of the Maharaja's minority she acted as regent and displayed great intelligence in carrying on the administration of the State.

ONE of our great and almost irreparable grievances is that our rulers do not understand us and the rules and ways of our lives, a thing essential for sound administration of justice. It has recently fallen from the bench in the highest court in the land that a man who gets into debt for marrying his daughter is worse than a thief and though he may be admittedly in insolvent circumstances he is to be denied any benefits that law may allow him. And when reminded that a marriageable daughter in a Hindu family must be married at any cost, as otherwise loss of social status and caste and perdition to the fourteenth generation would be the result, our administrators authoritatively tell us that it is much better that it should be so. We do not care to inquire whether a non-Hindu has a better right to lead a life of luxury and ease at other people's cost. But we know as a matter of fact that the law of the country allows him to do that under certain conditions. As soon, however, as an impecunious clerk is guilty of carrying out the imperative and unalterable mandates of his religion he is in for it and woe betide him in his foolery, for he is no knave. We do not say that the law can or should entertain any sectarian differences in this regard. But administrators can make its working smooth if they are better informed as to the social customs and religious requirements of the people placed under them and endowed with a greater measure of sympathy and fellow-feeling for them than seems unfortunately to be the average run.

THE President of the Howrah People's Association, in a letter to the Government of Bengal, suggests that the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah should be allowed to elect one of the Port Commissioners under the consolidating Bill which is shortly to be introduced into the Bengal Council. Howrah has a large and abiding interest in the Port affairs of Calcutta and the timely suggestion seems to us to be a sound one.

WE congratulate Justice Norris on his laudable determination to put down the *Bukshish* nuisance which has grown quite intolerable now-a-days. One is invaded for *Bukshish* by the menials of a great man, no matter whether he goes on business of his own, to pay a formal visit, or to ask a favour and we have known of cases in which legal gentlemen going to have deeds executed on behalf of their clients have been exposed to similar invasion. But the nuisance is the greatest in our courts of law, and the High Court leads in this, as in every other matter. As soon as a decree is pronounced the unfortunate winner thereof and his luckless attorney are surrounded by the whole host of court peons, chaprasis, jamadars, *malis* and the rest of the crew and must submit to black-mailing. Justice Norris recently witnessed a similar proceeding, at the conclusion of the Agra Bank case, and sent an officer who caught some of the miscreants, the rest of them managing to escape. The Judge administered them a sharp rebuke, and got them dismissed at once but subsequently revoked the dismissal and punished them with a month's suspension. We trust the punishment will be made widely known and have the desired effect. As a matter of fact, however, the evil remains still unchecked and cases were known even last week when *bukshish* was demanded.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund was held at the Albert Hall recently. It is very pleasing to observe that the institution which had a very humble beginning is every year progressing in usefulness as well as in stability. The Directors' Report showed that the progress of the Fund, though not rapid, has been steady, and its financial position is solvent. With a view to extend the benefits of the Fund to those desirous of discontinuing payment at a particular age, or of claiming surrender values, the Directors propose to take professional advice at the next quinquennial valuation, at the end of 1888-89; and should they find then, without risk to obligations already incurred, they can so extend the operations of the Fund, they will submit proposals to a special meeting of subscribers. The cash balance of the Fund, on the 31st of March, 1888, was Rs. 57,197-11-0 deposited with Government, and Rs. 517-6-3 with the Secretary. During the past 9 months, the number of subscribers rose from Rs. 599 to 627, and the amount of monthly subscriptions from Rs.2,584-9-6 to Rs.2,693-2-9. The amount of monthly pensions rose from Rs. 499 to Rs. 552. Those that do not care to go in for the costly luxury of Life Insurance and do not leave enough for the support of their widows and education of their orphaned children and would be glad to set apart a trifle every month for substantially providing them, should largely patronise the Annuity Fund. Similar Funds managed by Eurasians and Anglo Indians are giving complete satisfaction and there is no reason why a Hindu Fund should fail. The old directors have mostly retired or are dead and a new body of men has come in upon whom the mantle of responsibility has worthily fallen.

THE recent scares started by Lords Wolsel and Beresford are having their desired effect and the armament of Great Britain will be considerably increased in view of the general war preparations of Europe. In the House of Commons on Thursday last Lord George Hamilton announced that Government proposed to build seventy ships, which would compise ten ironclads, forty-two cruisers, and eighteen gunboats; the building of fifty-two of this fleet to be commenced this year, and of the whole seventy to be completed by the year 1894. The cost, including armaments, is put down at twenty-one-and-a-half millions sterling. Mr. Goschen explained that the payment of ten millions would be spread equally over seven years, and the rest would be added to the naval estimates. A memorandum from Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, states that the Army Estimates amount to £17,330,000, and that the increase is due to the new magazine rifle, which is to replace the weapon the troops are at present armed with, and also to the strength of the army being increased by 2,600 men in order to provide an increase in the Colonial garrisons.

THE last number of the *Empress* contains a likeness of a distinguished townsman which is worthy of a passing note. For some time past repeated attempts have been made by the Calcutta press to resort to illustrations, but as yet with small success. Lithography does not suffice to supply the place of wood engravings. There is in the ordinary run of it a wishy-washy sort of tone which in contrast with the deep jet black of the letter press is disappointing, if not always positively annoying, and yet as long as Zylography does not attain a better footing in the metropolis of British India we are bound to tolerate lithography. It is hence a source of great satisfaction to us to state that in the lithographic likeness under notice there is so little to feel disappointed and so much to commend. The work is as sharp as an engraving and its execution is highly satisfactory; as a picture it is worthy of every commendation and as a likeness is as spirited as it is faithful. The subject of it is our much esteemed citizen Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, and he is in every way worthy of the notice that has been taken of him. There are few men in Calcutta that are more widely known and more highly respected than he is. The Parsis are as a race very charitable, and Mr. Rustomjee is the beau ideal of a humane, generous and kind-hearted man. His *bonhomie* is peculiar to him, and his friendliness with the Hindus is deserving of the highest praise. He is exemplary as a foremost citizen, and we wish him long life and prosperity.

A DESERVED WORD OF PRAISE.

(*From the "Woodbridge, England, Reporter."*)

WE have always been very particular about making editorial comment upon the wares of advertisers who make use of the columns of our paper. When we know of anything that is worthy of special mention, we are frank enough to say so, but until we are satisfied we cannot endorse them. This is especially the case with the large number of proprietary medicines which are placed before the public through the public prints. We know there is a prejudice against the use of what are known as unauthorized propietary medicines, and in many cases the prejudice is well founded, but there has lately come under our notice a case which, upon investigation, we have decided to give to our readers Many of them will doubtless remember the severe illness of the little three-year-old son of Mr. Robert H. Durham, of 3, Warren Hill, Woodbridge, and his remarkable recovery. One year ago last March, the little fellow was taken ill with dropsy. Large water-sacs formed over his eyes, his legs were swollen to the size of a full grown man, and his whole body puffed up to an alarming extent. Said Mr. Durham to the writer: "For eight weeks he was under the doctor's care, but without any beneficial result. During this time he was confined to his bed, his stomach would retain no food, and we were compelled to keep him wrapped up in blankets and close to the fire, in order to keep him warm and alive. His water was heavy with albumen, and frequently after boiling it became as hard as the white of a cooked egg. Several doctors were consulted, but all agreed that be could not live. I finally decided to give him 'Warner's Safe Cure,' which I was informed could be had of all chemists, and the immediate result was an increase in the flow of water. We continued giving him the SAFE Cure, and the dropsy gradually disappeared, his appetite returned, and was brought back to health."

In verification of what Mr. Durham had said, we were informed by Mr. Edward J. Eaton, M. P. S., of the Pharmacy, Woodbridge, that the case came under his personal notice as he supplied him with the "Warner's Safe Cure." Said Mr. Eaton: "The doctors had given up all hopes of the boy's recovery, as dropsy had set in, when he was put upon 'Warner's Safe Cure,' and was soon running around, to the surprise of all his friends. I have sold large quantities of this medicine, and know of lots of people who have derived great benefit from its use."

As we said in the beginning of this article, we are not in the habit of commending patent medicines, but when we meet a case like the one above narrated, we believe it to be our duty to let the public know of it, and to place the credit where it properly belongs.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway. Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal,) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in-the patient expressing himself quite capable of under' going as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen. Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London. 34

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Assam for 1887-88.
2. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1887.
3. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam 1887-88.
4. Second Annual Report of the Income-Tax Act of Assam for the year ending 31st March 1888.
5. Annual Municipal Report of the Province of Assam for 1887-88.
6. Report on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for 1887-88.
7. Report on the Income-Tax Administration of the Punjab for 1887-88.
8. Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during 1887-88.
9. Report of the Public Instruction in the Punjab for 1887-88.
10. Report on Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1885-86-1886-87-1887-88.
11. Report on Forest Administration in the Central Provinces for 1887-88.
12. Report on the Railway-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for 1887-88.
13. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1887-88.
14. Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma, 1887-88.
15. Railway Trade Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1888.
16. Notes on the Annual Returns of the Dispensaries and medical institutions of the N. W. P. and Oudh, for 1887.
17. Twentieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1887.
18. Annual Report on Indian Immigration to and in the Colony for 1886.
19. Report on Arboriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1887-88.
20. Annual Report of the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, Hyderabad, Sind for 1887-88.
21. Annual Report on Indentured Indian Immigrants in the Colony of Granada for 1887.
22. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV. Part V.
23. Review of the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1887.
24. Review of the Management of Estate in the Court of wards' for the year ending 30th September, 1887.
25. The Theosophist, Vol. IX, No 108 September, 1888.
26. Ditto Vol. X. No. 109, October, 1888.
27. Ditto Vol. X No 110 November 1888.
28. Ditto Vol. X No 111 December 1888.
29. The Voice of India, October, 1888.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As
H. H. Maharani Surnomaye, C. I. E. Cossimbazar	13	4
H. H. Maharaja of Travancore	13	4
H. H Maharaja, of Cashmere	13	4
H. H. Maharaja, of Burdwan	13	4
Babu Satikant Ghose, Bancoorah	13	4
District Engineer, Jhansie	4	0
Sitapur Public Library	6	10
British Indian Association, Lucknow	13	4
Benares City Library, Benares	13	4
Jessore Public Library	13	4
Secretary L. H. Committee, Pooree	6	0
H. H. Nawab of Rampore	1	9
The Tennevedly Reading Room	17	0
F. Sills Esq., Executive Engineer, Chittagong	15	0
Messrs Sunkerdas and Rambullub, Khagole	12	0
Babu Kalinarain Ghose, Midnapur	6	10
,, Gopal Chunder Cuckerbutty, Fyzabad	13	4
,, Mothuranath Sen, Bancoorah	10	0
,, Javirilal Umiasunker, Bombay	13	4
,, Hurrish Chunder Ghose, Haturia	15	0
,, Bijoy Chunder Bannerjee, Dacca	13	4

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 6, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, in the Darjeeling district, vice Mr. A. Rattray, transferred.

Baboo Gunga Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Colector under section 4 of Act VII (B,C.) of 1880, in the district of Tipperah.

The Reverend Michael Phillip Fallize is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps vice the Reverend D. J. Lanslots, who has left the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Madhub Lal, Temporary Sub-Debuty Collector, on excise duty, Gya, is transferred to the Nowada sub-division of that district.

Moulvie Sobhan Ali Khan, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is transferred to the Jehanabad sub-division of that district.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district, and is appointed to have charge of the Gya distillery.

Baboo Grish Chundra Das Gupta, substantive pro tempore khas tehsildar of the Satkania circle, in the district of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1883.

Baboo Bipin Behary Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for two weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Nagendro Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

Mr. T. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. A. Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Durbhunga.

Babu Taruk Chunder Ganguly, Canoongoe, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the district of Chittagong, vice Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, on deputation.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 20th February 1889, vice Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, on furlough.

Captain A. B. Anderson, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, with effect from the 1st April 1889.

JUDICIAL: Baboo Bijoy Gopal Bose, P. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Comillah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Promotho Krishna Shigha, or until further orders.

Baboo Narendra Nath Mookerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Uttarparah Municipal Bench, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. E. H. Palmer, Honorary Magistrate, Chandbally, Balasore, is vested with powers under sections 143 and 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure within the Government khas mehal of Chandbally.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Uttarparah Municipal Bench, in the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Bhugwan Chundra Chatterjee, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Rakhal Chundra Bose, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Purneah, but to continue on deputation in his present appointment as Additional Subordinate Judge of Shahabad.

Baboo Karuna Das Bose, Munsif of Iswargunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan, but to continue to act as a Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on furlough, of Baboo Jagat Doorlubh Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Baboo Jadub Chandra Sen, Officiating Munsif of Kooshtea, in the district of Nuddea, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Karuna Das Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Ram Lal Dutt, Munsif of South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bhagulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamui.

Baboo Mohini Monan Dutt, Officiating Sudder Munsif of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Ghose, Seconed Munsif of Bhanga in the district of Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at North Raojan.

Baboo Shyama Kanta Nag, Additional Munsif of Tipperah, now on deputation at Bishenpore as Additional Munsif of Bankoora, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Anwara.

Baboo Jagan Mohan Sircar, Officiating Additional Munsif of Tipperah, now on deputation at Kashba, in the same district, is appointed to be substantive pro tempore Additional Munsif of Tipperah.

Baboo Lal Behari Bhaduri, Officiating Munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamukhi, now on deputation at Bogra, in the district of Pubna and Bogra, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif in the district of Pubna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Bogra.

Baboo Nil Madhub De, Munsif of Nawabgunge-Sonamukhi, on deputation at Bogra, in the district of Pubna and Bogra, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district to be ordinarily stationed at Shazadpore.

Baboo Krisori Mohan Sikdar, Officiating Munsif of Iswargunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a substantive pre tempore Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Iswargunge.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Judicial Service :—

With effect from the 23rd October 1888, the date following that on which Baboo Gour Charan Ray, died—

Baboo Rajani Nath Mitter promoted to the third grade of Munsif.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty appointed to be a Munsif of the fourth grade.

With effect from the date following that on which Babu Kristo Dhun Chowdry died—

Baboo Chandi Charan Sen promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Kapali Prosonno Mookerjee promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Uma Churn Kur promoted to the third grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Ram Narayan Sarkar appointed to be a Munsif to the fourth grade.

Baboo Mohini Mohan Dutt appointed to be substantive pro tempore Munsif of the fourth grade.

With effect from the 26th November 1888, the date following that on which Baboo Annoda Prosad Chatterjee died—

Baboo Dino Nath Sircar promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Rajnarain Mookerjee promoted to the third grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Sripati Chatterjee appointed to be a Munsif of the fourth grade.

Baboo Lal Behary Bhaduri appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsif of the fourth grade.

With effect from the 2nd December 1888, the date following that on which Baboo Uma Kant Chatterjee died—

Baboo Sham Kisore Bose promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

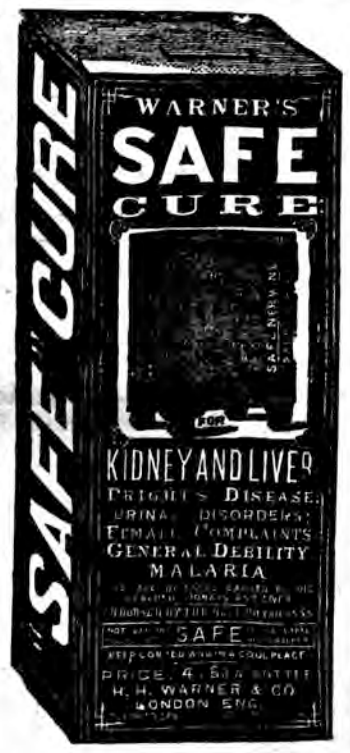
Baboo Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Basu promoted to the third grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Kisori Mohan Sikdar appointed to be substantive pro tempore Munsif of the fourth grade.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

"SAFE" CURE



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

1. Notice is hereby given that the lease and occupation for the term of three years, beginning from the 1st April 1889 of a plot of Land for carrying on the business of skinning the carcasses, boiling the carcasses and drying and crushing bonies of animals collected from the town of Calcutta and such like process, will be put up to public auction at the Municipal Office, at noon of Friday, the 22nd March 1889.

2. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement and to deposit as security a sum equivalent to two months' rent as soon as his bid is accepted and thereafter the rent must be paid on the 5th day of each and every month following that in respect of which the rent is due.

3. The plot of Land may be of any dimensions that may be agreed upon as necessary for the intended business and will be situated at the east end of what is called the "Central Channel" running through the square miles, the property of the Corporation at the Salt Water Lakes.

4. The arrangements and plot proposed by the lessee for carrying on his business would be subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioners.

5. The contract will include the cattle and carcasses brought to the platform from the portion of the suburbs to be amalgamated with the town as well as from the town.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

5th March 1889.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Crushed Food for Cattle.

Tenders for the supply of Crushed Food for Cattle for one year from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 15th March. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Crushed Food."

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Office of the Health Officer.

Rupees 500 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

7th March 1889.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Supply of Straw and Hay for Gowkhannahs.

Tenders for the supply of Hay and Straw for one year from the 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of the 15th March. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Hay and Straw"

Specification and form of tender to be had on application at the Office of the Health Officer.

Rupees 200 to be deposited as earnest money with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenber.

JOHN COWIE,
63 Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sales of the Deo Estates for the liquidation of debts commence again on Monday the Ist April 1889 at 1 P. M. in the Gya Collectorate.

BHUAN LAL
62 Manager, Raj Deo.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

OSCAR MALLITTE,

A very convenient place for native gentlemen and adies to pay a visit to and have their likenesses taken.

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Cartes de Visite	...	... Rs. 10 per doz.
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AT-CUSTOMERS' HOUSES AT SAME RATES.

Oscar Mallitte will be glad to attend at the houses of native noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of taking their likenesses, and those of Zenana ladies. The largest selection of Native Characters in India

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C. RINGER & CO.

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THE LARGEST STOCK

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Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases, Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

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Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., *LIMITED.*

Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed	... £	2,500,000
Capital paid-up	... „	250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed	... £	2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

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A. G. Apcar, Esq., (Apcar & Co.)
W. Bleek, Esq., (Ernsthausen & Co.)
The Hon. Rajah Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., (Prawnkissen Law & Co.)
R. P. Heilgers, Esq., (F. W. Heilgers & Co.)
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Hon'ble Robt. Steel, (R. Steel & Co.)
C. R. Hills Esq., (I. Thomas & Co.)
Sir Alexander. Wilson (Jardine, Skinner & Co.)

Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059, of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ.

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life, either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.
2. Assurances by a limited number of payments with or without profits, with the privilege in the event of discontinuance, of a free paid-up policy being granted of proportionate amount.
3. Assurances for short terms of years certain.
4. Endowment Assurances with or without profit payable at a specified age, or sooner in the event of previous death.

Prospectuses, and all further information on application to.

C H. OGBOURNE,
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57 29, *Dalhousie Street, Calcutta.*

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS Are universally admitted to be worth

BEECHAM'S PILLS A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS *The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.* This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

BEECHAM'S PILLS Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

BEECHAM'S PILLS For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

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BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival.

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere

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Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½d. size 6 annas per box 1s. ½d. size 14 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store Keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

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The First Nursery in Bengal Established in 1869.

CLEARANCE SALE OF PLANTS.

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HALF PRICE ! HALF PRICE !! HALF PRICE !!!

For 3 months or till February next, after which they are to be sold at the Catalogue Price. A rare opportunity, indeed, never before presented nor will ever be so by any firm in the whole World. Our Dum-Dum Depot being over stocked with fruit-grafts and flower-plants, we offforer them sale at even less than half-price. We guarantee for those plants that we may supply at present as below :—

12 first-class Mangoe-grafts, at Rs. 8.

12 first-class new Crotons, all of which were sold before even in Calcutta at 1, 2, to 5 rupees each, can now be had here at Rs. 5.

12 ditto, less superior varieties and as the above, at Rs. 4.
12 ditto lesser superior varieties and, ditto ditto, at Rs. 3.

16 first-class and named varieties of Roses such as :—Montechristo, Marie Rady, Lavenir, Antonie Monton. &c. &c., at Rs. 6, all genuine kinds, and with any and every guarantee.

12 choice Creepers, all rare sorts, at Rs. 3.

We guarantee the plantation of the fruit and flower plants to be carried out more advantageously now than during the rainy season till Phalgoon month next.

Come and have a look at our Dum-Dum Depot, and, if ouy like, verify the correctness of our statement with your own eyes.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

Now, gentlemen, apply at once for seeds for the present sowing, such as :—Choiteh Shusha, Jhinga, first-class Water-melons of sorts, Sags of sorts, Khurmuz, &c., &c., several sorts. Price per packet, Re. 1.

It must be noted here that the plants and seeds will be well-packed and secured and the above prices are including packing charges.

Both the seeds and plants can be sent Value Payable but in cases of plants, the price in whole or in part must be remitted in advance. The balance, including the amount of freight, will be realised by sending the Railway Receipt or the bill of lading per V. P. Post.

My Manager or the Managing Proprietor, Babu Bejoy Upendra Bose, has been doing the works of my Office with greatest aptitude, and will now do so and execute orders before my personal supervision and according to my directions. He is also directed to acknowledge letters and remittances at times. I may be busily engaged in other important matters.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI,
Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

28

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Assets over.....£7,000,000

POLICY RESULTS.

The results obtained under the NEW-YORK LIFE'S Tontine Policies show that they furnish the best insurance of any policy written.

First.—They give satisfaction, both in the amount of the different options and in the completeness with which these options meet the circumstances of the insured. He may continue his insurance if he needs insurance; take the cash value of his policy if he needs money; take part cash and part insurance; or take part or all in an annuity.

Second.—They furnish insurance at a lower rate than any other. If a man dies insured under a Tontine Policy of the NEW YORK LIFE, his insurance is certain to be paid in full. Of men aged thirty-five (the average insurance age), only twenty-one in one hundred will die during the longest Tontine period, while seventy-nine will survive it. The Tontine Policy of the NEW YORK LIFE provides for the seventy-nine as well as for the twenty-one.

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94,090	„ 1,500	10 „ „	„ 1,608 17 6	„ 2,020 14 6	41	„ „
109,124	„ 1,000	10 „ „	„ 1,080 15 10	„ 1,302 12 0	43	„ „
91,800	„ 1,000	15 „ „	„ 990 6 8	„ 1,483 15 2	25	„ „
93,475	„ 500	15 „ „	„ 502 8 9	„ 751 15 7	30	„ „
93,769	„ 1,000	15 „ „	„ 1,004 7 6	„ 1,503 11 5	31	„ „
92,441	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 734 11 3	„ 1,020 2 7	32	15 yrs. only
92,767	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 746 17 6	„ 1,034 5 0	35	15 „ „
92,183	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 853 7 6	„ 1,155 19 5	47	15 „ „
91,673	„ 2,000	Plain Life.	„ 701 0 0	„ 669 7 4	43	10 „ „
100,774	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 209 5 10	„ 184 0 0	27	10 „ „
93,416	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 437 5 0	„ 473 18 7	38	15 „ „
90,796	„ 500	„ „	„ 243 10 0	„ 267 11 10	41	15 „ „

All policies are non-forfeitable for proportion of period paid for after 3 years.

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8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA. } *Resident Manager.*

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER!

No More Pains!!!

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success. Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS! Hare our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvellous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umlalla: "Please send me return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large Bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☜ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle.

DARLINGTON & Co. 49, Dhurrumtollah St. Wellington Sqr, South West Corner. Calcutta.

TO OUT-STATION RESIDENTS.

*** Books, Patent medicines, Rubber Stamps, Monograms, Music pieces, Law Books &c. maybe had from Messrs. Darlington & Co ☞ Circulars free on application. ☜ 64

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the foll wing.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
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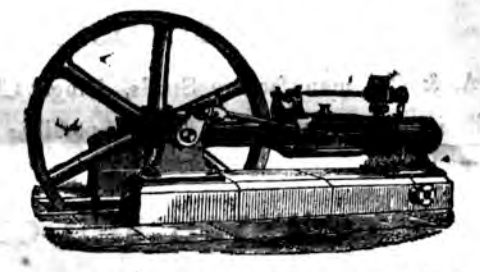

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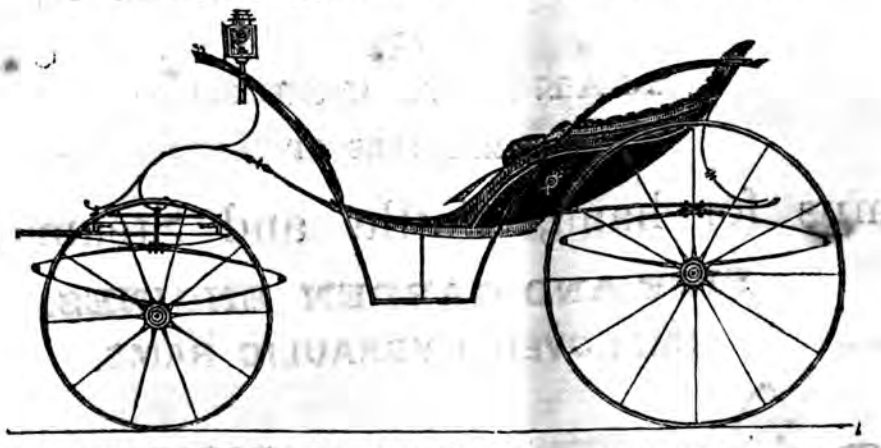

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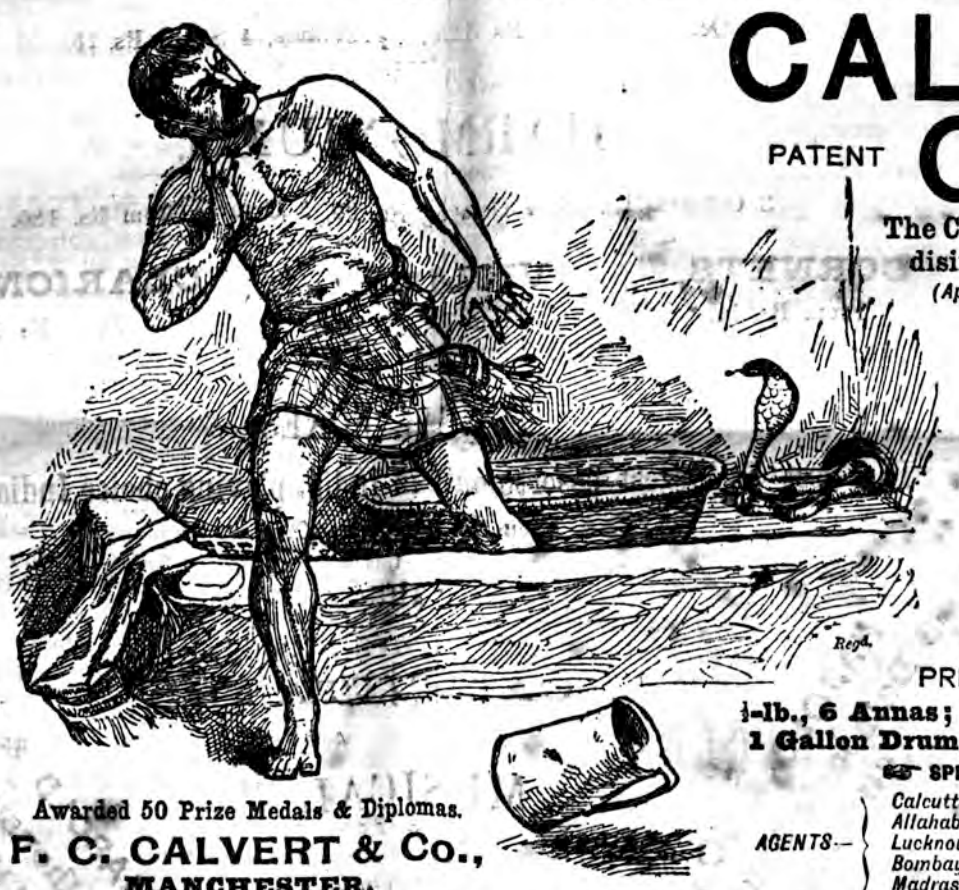

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কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দ্বারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere. 29

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